Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the paragraph at page 1, lines 5 -9, as follows:

Atorvastatin calcium (its chemical name is: [R-(R*, R*)]-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-β,δ-dihydroxy-5-(1-methyl-ethyl)-3-phenyl-[(amino)-carbonyl]-1H-pyrrol-1-heptanoic acid hemi-calcium salt) is know as a very efficient cholesterol level decreasing compound acting as an inhibitor of 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutamine-~~coenzim~~ coenzyme "A" reductase enzyme.

Please amend the paragraph at page 1, lines 16 -20, as follows:

It is important to know that amorphous atorvastatin calcium, which became known meanwhile, has better bioavailability than the crystalline forms. ~~Unambiguous~~ Clear data support, that amorphous modification has more ~~favourable~~ favorable features, for example better dissolution properties, than the crystalline one [see: Konno I. : Chem. Pharm. Bull., 38, 2003-2007 (1990)].

Please amend the paragraph at page 1, lines 26 -30, as follows:

According to the patent application WO ~~97/07960~~ 97/03960 the amorphous atorvastatin calcium is obtained from the so-called crystal form I, in an organic solvent, which does not contain hydroxy group - for example tetrahydrofuran or a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and toluene - applying complicated, tiresome technology of several days.

Please amend the paragraph at page 2, lines 1 - 4, as follows:

According to the patent application WO 00/71116 any form of crystalline atorvastatin calcium is dissolved in a solvent, which does not contain hydroxy group (for example THF), then ~~an apolar~~ a nonpolar solvent is added (for example hexane, cyclohexane or heptane) to give the amorphous product, which is isolated by filtration.

Please amend the paragraph at page 2, lines 9-13, as follows:

According to the patent application Number of ~~WO 01/42239~~ WO 01/42209 the crystal form I - which is the most difficult to obtain - is transformed into amorphous atorvastatin calcium the following way: the crystalline form is dissolved in a solvent (so-called type 1), for example methanol, ethanol, or acetone, and from this very dilute solution the product is precipitated by addition of another solvent (so-called type 2), for example ether.